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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

WEDNESDAY, *February* 17, 1748.

To the Publiſher of the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

——Quanquam ridentem dicere verum
Quid vetat?——

HORATII SATIRAR. Lib. I.

RIDICULE is an univerſal Ingredient in Converſation. In the politeſt Companies it often takes Place. This ſeems to be the Salt and Seaſoning of Life, giving to it a grateful Reliſh; hence we find it as natural for one Man to laugh at another, and to be mightily excited to Mirth, upon the Contemplation of the Character and Behaviour of his Neighbour, as it is to breath the common Air.

But tho' Ridicule be a prevailing and favourite Topic, we often find it ill-placed, or miſapplied, being employed on ſuch Subjects as in no ways admit of it. 'Tis poſſible for a really Genius this Way, to throw a ridiculous Colour over the moſt ſerious Things, and turn *Nature* herſelf into a *Buffoon*, tho' armed with the moſt ſolemn Truths, and adorn'd with the moſt excellent Embelliſhments and Beauties; but ſuch luxuriant and ungoverned Wit, ſeldom emits its Weapons, without having them recoil upon itſelf; and ſome Time or other, after the whole *Shop* of extravagant Banter is evacuated, the Venders themſelves ſtand alone upon the *comic Scene*, and become the Butt of Mirth and Laughter for the Multitude.

A Genius, or Turn for Ridicule, varies widely in different Men: Some dull Mortals there are, who may be ſaid to have no perceptible Talent this Way, whoſe Life is one continued Series of lumpiſh Stupidity, or Moroſeneſs. Theſe Fellows are incapable of diſcerning the Ridiculous in any Thing; and tho' ſuch Clod pates never join in the Laugh, yet by their Rubborn Solemnity, or Blockiſhneſs, they afford a good Fund of Mirth for thoſe round them. Theſe are ſuch intractible Fellows as do not underſtand Raillery. Some Men there are, tho' few, who apply Ridicule with Propriety, and upon ſuch Subjects only as deſerve it; their Wit is what we may call *Sterling*, or of the *higheſt Species*: But Numbers there are, of ſuch a ridible Diſpoſition, ſo prone to Mirth, that they will laugh at every the leaſt Occurrence, and be diverted beyond Meaſure with each Object that preſents itſelf, ſerious, indifferent, or comical. Trifles, and Things of Importance with them, wear the ſame *Fool's Coat*; nay ſometimes the Calamities, Misfortunes, and natural Deformities of their Neighbours, will prove the Subject of their Mirth; which deplorable Objects, in true heroic Minds, would rather excite Tears. I have known a Man's Poverty and Rags contribute towards a good Joke; a well-meaning honeſt Fellow has been obnoxious to Ridicule, becauſe awkward and baſhful in his Behaviour; one who ſtutters in ſpeaking, has prov'd an excellent Subject for Laughter; an uncommon Sound or Syllable in a Man's Name, has made him a ſtanding Jeſt, and a Butt for Punſters; and it is well known, what a large Fund of Mirth, a hump back, bandy-legs, pot belly, a carbuncled Face, or a Noſe of an uncommon Shape and Size, have afforded to Men of a merry ridible Diſpoſition: But theſe to every judicious Man, muſt appear at firſt Sight, not to be the proper Objects of Ridicule; becauſe natural Defects, and caſual Misfortunes, are by no Means to be ranked with Vice, Folly, or Falſhood; and only theſe laſt can properly come under the Cain of a juſt and well-grounded Ridicule. In fine, I may ſay, whatever deviates from the known Standard of *Truth* and *Nature*, ſo as to introduce Vice or Abſurdity into *Morals*, is abſolutely in itſelf ridiculous; but whatever does not deviate from this Rule or Standard, in the *moral* and *natural Syſtem*, is not, nor poſſibly can it ever be the juſt Subject of Ridicule: Therefore, tho' it be neither againſt Nature, nor againſt Truth, that a Man ſhould be poor, awkward, ragged, crump-ſhoulder'd, &c. he is not in ſuch Caſes the proper Subject for Ridicule; for theſe Defects are not at all inconſiſtent with the natural and ordinary Courſe of Things, nor are they properly to be termed Deformities in either the *Natural* or *Moral Syſtem*. But *Falſhood*, *Affectation*, *Pride*, *Luſt*, *Avarice*, *Drunkenneſs*, *Gluttony*, and ſuch like Vices, ſo far counteract *Truth* and *Nature*, and diſturb the Order and Decorum of Society, that a Man poſſeſſed of any or all of theſe Vices, is the juſt and proper Object of Ridicule; nor can Riches, Grandeur, or Birth, however great and conſpicuous, ever screen him from its juſt and vindictive Laſh.

Ridicule, when juſtly applied, may be reckoned the greateſt *Specific* againſt human Vice and Folly: For as Pride among Men is a ruling Paſſion, nothing will more effectually work a Reformation in the Vicious, than rouſing their Pride, by ſetting the Paſſion of Shame to work, in Oppoſition to it, if you can once effectually excite it; for as the general Drift of every Man, is the acquiring and keeping of a good Character and Reputation, and the Eſteem of the Community where he reſides, there is nothing he will more carefully ſhun, than what has a Tendency to deſtroy or expunge that good Name or Character; that is, if he be not an abandoned Reprobate, or is not altogether ſunk among the filthieſt Dregs of the People; or, in fewer Words, if he is neither above Cenſure, nor below it: Conſequently, if you can once make a Man aſhamed of ſuch Things as will actually have this Effect, he will aſſiduouſly ſhun them; but in this Method of Cure, or Courſe of Phyſic, if I may call it ſo, the bad Humours only are to be purged away, and the good corrected; I mean, nothing is to be repreſented as vicious or fooliſh, but what is actually ſo, nor nothing elegant, virtuous, or praiſe-worthy, but what deſerves that Character: A Fop or Coxcomb, for Inſtance, is capable of being thus operated upon; but ſo long as he believes, and is convinced, that all Virtue conſiſts in Ten Thouſand a Year, a Coach, Equipage, and Livery, Late, gay Paſtimes, and the modiſh Cut of a Coat; and all Vice in their Contraries, *viz.* Poverty, and being out of Faſhion, he is miſerably miſtaken, and in the wrong Box, to attain to what is really Virtuous and Good; and if a Lady imagines a fine Skin, fore'd Shape, affected Air, mincing Step, a coquetiſh Behaviour, and Precedency of Place in all Aſſemblies and Companies, to be the diſtinguiſhing Marks of Merit, ſhe is as much bewilder'd as the Fop; and without a Guide to ſet her Right, will blunder on from Abſurdity to Abſurdity, 'til ſhe turns Old, Unlucky, and wholly Ridiculous.

If it were then poſſible to apply Ridicule in ſuch an univerſal Manner, as to operate Right upon Mankind, this would more promote the Reformation of Manners, than whole Cartloads of dry moral Harangues, and Volumes of trite ſpeculative Sermons. It were then to be wiſhed, that every one who pretends to his this Talent of Ridicule, would uſe it right, by applying it only with Judgment to proper Objects; thus will it be more eſſential than it commonly proves; for the Uſe of it, where not juſtly applicable, will ſerve rather to bring it into Contempt, which ſometimes is the Fate of the beſt and moſt approved Remedies, when us'd, or rather abus'd, by old Women and Quacks.

X.

From the Pennſylvania Gazette, No. 907.

The RIGHT of PRIVATE JUDGMENT.

THE grand baſis of the reformation, and ſupport of the *proteſtant* cauſe, is the *right of private judgment*. But I renounce all methods of impoſition, violence, and perſecution, not *merely* becauſe they are *popiſh*, but becauſe they are unnatural, inhumane, and antichriſtian; and I plead for the right of private judgment, not *merely* as 'tis a *proteſtant* claim, but as 'tis one of thoſe *ſacred* and *original* rights of human Nature which the goſpel has revived and eſtabliſhed.

Man is, by his *original Conſtitution*, a moral and accountable being. Hence it follows, that the right of conſcience

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are sacred and *equal* in all; that as every one is accountable for *himself*, he shall be allowed to reason, judge and determine for himself; and as his character for virtue or vice, religion or irreligion, depends entirely on *his own* judgment, and *his* choice, and not at all, on that of others, both his sentiments and conduct, in matters that *purely* relate to conscience, and do not *directly* affect the security and welfare of societies, should be *free* and *uncontrouled*. A careful examination, and free choice for our religion, appears to be the chief end for which we were endued with reason: For if the great Creator design'd that the bulk of mankind should submit implicitly to a certain set of establish'd opinions, reason, except only in the compilers and conductors of the public faith, must be in a great measure *impertinent* and *useless*. Nay, it would be a very *absurd* and *unruly* ingredient in our composition; which, unless it were well disciplin'd, and kept under severe command, would be apt to rebel against authority, to question its decisions, and believe nothing but what was intelligible in itself, and had good evidence to support it. The right of *private judgment* is indeed an *unalienable* right, which so directly results from our make, and is so inseparably connected with it, that the one cannot be abrogated or invaded, without destroying or offering violence to the other. A man may alienate his labour, his estate, and several branches of his property, and give up his right in them to others; but he can't transfer the *rights of conscience*, unless he could efface his moral and rational faculties, and substitute another to be judged for him at the righteous tribunal of God.

If all christians were duly sensible of the value of that inestimable privilege which I am now pleading for; if they made a proper use of it, and were honest and diligent in the pursuit of truth; if they proceeded in all their religious enquiries with candour and impartiality, and were neither corrupted by irregular passions, nor prevented by prejudice, nor enslaved by education, nor controuled and awed by the restraints and terrors of human authority, whether civil or ecclesiastical; such an *openness* and *ingenuity*, such a *cool*, *disinterested*, and *free* examination of the grounds of religion, and the principles it contains, must be attended with eminent advantages to themselves, to christianity, and mankind in general. If freedom of thought, and rational enquiry, universally prevail'd, men could not be so easily practis'd upon by *every insinuating*, *crafty*, or *bold* impostor; but if their understandings are brib'd or terrified, and either of those ways brought to a tame and servile submission to *imposed* and *popular* opinions, to receive implicitly whatever the church has set her *stamp* upon, or has been transmitted down by a *solemn* tradition from their forefathers; they must of necessity be exposed to endless delusions, to the most *stupid*, *impious*, and *hurtful* superstition, and may easily be *cajoled* or frighten'd out of their senses, and the common principles of humanity.

Another great use of allowing the people to judge for themselves, both of the proofs of christianity, and the nature of it's doctrines, is this, that they will of course be more firmly establish'd in the belief of it; whereas an implicit faith, or the believing what we don't understand, we know not why, must be soon *baffled* and *unhinged*, and naturally tends to *scepticism* and *infidelity*.

And now, if the right of every man to determine, by *his own reason*, what scheme of religion is most worthy of God, and most acceptable to him, be not only attended with most signal advantages, but *natural* and *absolutely unalienable*; it follows, that no constitutions and rules of civil society can be just, that are inconsistent with this right; nay farther, that no true divine revelation can either wholly destroy, or *restrain* and *limit* the exercise of it. So that if christianity had really abridg'd that freedom of enquiry about religious principles, which cannot be denied to any man, without supposing that he is neither an *intelligent* nor an *accountable* being, this would have been such a strong *intrinsic* mark of imposture, as the plea of miracles could hardly have *counterbalanc'd*.

But if the direct reverse of this be the truth, if the gospel frankly recommends to men the use and improvement of their *rational faculties*; if it invites to and encourages the *strictest* and most *critical* enquiries, and submits its pretensions to the *test* of sober unprejudic'd reason; if we find in the sacred records of our religion, the first christians commended for discovering a *nobleness* and *ingenuity* of temper, because they search'd the scriptures, and such *apostolical* exhortations as these frequently inculcated, to be *men in understanding*, to *prove all things*, *try the spirits*, *whether they are of God*, and *judge* for ourselves, *what is right*. And if the great God himself has appealed to human reason, which is so much disgrac'd and vilified, as to the enquiry of his proceedings, and the general rules by which he governs the moral world: What must we think of the men, who, pretending to be ambassadors from heaven, and *infallible interpreters* of the Divine will, would fain persuade christians, in these latter times, to renounce their understandings, in order to be Religious, and to be *blind* and *indolent*, that they may already perceive the pure light of the gospel.

Head Quarters at Rychel, September 14.

THE French regiment of Orleans dragoons, that was posted on the Maese, between Liege and Huy, has been surprized by general Tripps, and almost intirely ruin'd. This accident so alarmed the enemy, that they immediately marched a body of 10,000 men to oppose our passing the river, as they imagined we were going to do. We have received a reinforcement of three of his majesty's Electoral battalions; and the other two will arrive this Week, as well as 2200 Austrian prisoners, who have been returned this Day by the French.

Paris, September 11. We have lately had a good deal of ill news here, which however is concealed as much as possible. There was an insurrection on the 27th at Lyons, occasioned by the dearness of bread; which is said to have been suppressed before it came to any height, but that is a little uncertain. On the other hand, a most dangerous conspiracy has been discovered at Rochelle, for betraying that important port to the English; upon which great numbers of persons, and some of distinction, have been apprehended, and it is said will be severely punished. In short, the ministers that remain here appear strangely perplexed; and the report of his Catholic majesty's having concluded a separate peace obtains more and more, notwithstanding the declarations made to the contrary.

Hague, September 14. We have just received certain advice, that major Colignon, of Frangipani's regiment, at the head of 100 Bavarian Hussars, having passed the Nethe at Walhain, advanced to Willebrook upon the Demer, and there destroyed, burnt, or sunk, five vessels laden with all sorts of necessaries for the troops under count Lowendahl, such as shirts, stockings, shoes, coverlets, &c. They also very much damaged the sluices that are there, and endeavour'd to set fire to a powder-mine: But the major having notice that the enemy had detached some regiments to surround him, he was obliged to quit the last enterprize, and happily retired by the same way he advanced.

Extract of a Letter from a Dutch Matross, of the Garrison of Bergen-op zoom, to his Wife at Rotterdam; dated the 16, *September* 16, *Ten o' Clock at Night.*

"As soon as this comes to hand, I would have you pack up all our little effects, and send them away to Amsterdam, when even I shall hardly believe them safe from the French Grasiers, after what has happened to us this morning. In short, my dear, Bergen is lost, and lost most unaccountably, as if the D——l owed us a spite for our long defence against his countrymen, and would make us lose in two hours time all the honour we had gained in a siege of nine weeks. We all went to bed in high spirits and secure last night, but had such a breakfast in the morning as I shall never forget. Hearing the alarm beat, I popp'd my head out of the window, and was immediately saluted with a volley of bullets from the market-place, when I saw near 4000 of the enemy advancing with all the fury of d——ls, and so fast, that I had hardly time to get over the tiles into the back street; where I joined our men, who made as good a defence as possible under their circumstances, but all to no purpose. We were driven out of the town with prodigious slaughter, and about 400 of us have reach'd this place: Others are continually coming in, by whom I learn the best part of the garrison have taken the road to Steenberger, whither we are preparing to follow. Pray send me some linen, and other necessaries; for I have not saved one rag, but what was on my back."

LONDON.

September 10. Several men of war of 20 guns are ordered to be built upon a new model, and are to be rowed.

September 11. On Friday the following men of war sail'd from Plymouth to the Westward, under rear admiral Chambers, *viz.* Princess Louisa, Nottingham, Defiance, Tilbury, Eagle, Romney, Oxford, Dover, and the Speedwell sloop.

September 12. General Tripps, with a body of 3000 men, having suddenly passed the Maese, forced the French posts, routed a regiment of dragoons, and the Grassins set fire to all the magazines at Chokier, carried off above 40 prisoners, with a standard and 100 horses, and returned without loss.

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Several private letters from Tholen, Steenberg, and other places in Holland, intimate, that Bergen op zoom was taken by the treachery of some Bavarian troops, &c. who were poſted on the Ravelin of Dedem, and ſuffer'd the French to take poſſeſſion of it without any oppoſition; which enabled them the more eaſily to enter the breaches of the Pucelle and Cohorn baſtion.

September 15. Our laſt letters from Holland expreſs in very ſtrong terms the rage and reſentment of the people on the news of taking Bergen op zoom, which they firmly believe to have been betray'd; and ſay, that the two Scotch regiments were ſacrificed. Theſe letters add, that nobody appears to be ſo thorough a convert as the famous M. Van Hoey, who declaims vehemently againſt the treachery and breach of faith in the French, and has the good luck to be believed; inſomuch that he is in none of the liſts of thoſe who are deſcribed as partizans of France, and enemies to their country. In a little time, it is believed, we ſhall ſee all theſe matters cleared up; for it is ſaid the new council of war has already made great diſcoveries, for which it will be prudent to wait, and not report things haſtily from popular rumours.

We are informed, that one of his majeſty's ſloops of war has received orders to be ready to ſail at a minute's warning for the Weſt Indies, with important diſpatches to the ſeveral Engliſh governors there.

A French privateer, with 70 men on board, was lately loſt on the coaſt of Scotland; and all the crew periſhed but three.

By private letters which came by Saturday's Holland mail, we have an account, that a Spaniſh man of War is loſt upon the coaſt of Holland; ſhe carried 60 guns, and was loaded with arms, ammunition, &c.

NEW-YORK, January 25.

Extract of a Letter from Oſwego, December 10, 1747.

"A Number of the Five Nations of Indians went laſt Summer from theſe Parts to Canada, where ſome of them ſtill remain; a few of them are come back a Day or two ago,—— but we can't learn any thing of their Errand, except that one of their Women has privately inform'd us, that they had engaged with the Governor of Canada to take up the Hatchet againſt us, and to be ready at all Calls.——The Black Prince, a great Sachem of the Onondagoes, died there this Fall."

February 1. Thurſday laſt arrived here the Ship Oſwego, Capt. Waddel, from London; which Place he left the 29th of October laſt, in Company with a Fleet bound to the Eaſt Indies, under Admiral Boſcawen, conſiſting of ſix Men of War of the Line beſides Frigates, and 13 Sail of Indiamen, who were to be joined by four more Ships of the Line at Madeira: He brings no later Prints than the 27th of October; tho' they put into Torbay the 10th of November, and ſail'd again the next Day, but was not able to get any more Prints there: He learn'd there, that beſides the ſix Men of War taken by Admiral Hawke, of which we have already had an Account, that Admiral had afterwards fell in with and taken two French Frigates of about 30 or 40 Guns each; and ſome of his Fleet had pick'd up likewiſe eight or nine of the Merchantmen.——That both the Armies in Flanders were gone into Winter Quarters, after the French had taken poſſeſſion of all the Forts on the River Scheld; and the Campaign ended for this Winter. For what Articles we can find Room, we have extracted as follows.

[*Here follows, in the* New-York Poſt-Boy *of February* 1, *the Paragraph from the Admiralty-Office, including Admiral Hawke's Account of the late Engagement, as in our* Gazette, No. 145: *Which ſaid Paragraph concludes thus:*]

"On receiving this agreeable News, the Flag was hoiſted at the Tower; and about 4 o' Clock in the Afternoon the Guns in the Park, and at the Tower Wharff, were fired; and at Night there were Bonfires, Illuminations, and ringing of Bells, throughout the Cities of London and Weſtminſter."

Admiralty-Office, October 1. On the 27th paſt, Capt. Shirley, Commander of his Majeſty's Ship the Dover, brought into Plymouth the Renommee, a French Man of War of 32 Guns, and about 300 Men, which he met with on the 13th paſt in the Soundings, and took after a ſharp Engagement. She had on board M. de Conflans, who was going to his Government of St. Domingo.

London, October 17. Laſt Thurſday Morning the Right Honourable the Lords of the Admiralty received an Expreſs from Admiral Chambers at Plymouth, with the following Account; *viz.* That on Monday-Night the Diamond, Allen, arrived there from St. Kitt's; the Maſter ſays, that he came out under Convoy of his Majeſty's Ships the Suffolk and Lyme; that they met with a moſt violent Storm on the 15th of September, in Lat. 38, about 15 Leagues from Bermuda; in which the Lyme was overſet and ſunk, and all her Crew periſhed, except four, who ſav'd themſelves by a Hen-coop; that the Suffolk was ſeen without a Bowſprit and Foremaſt; and that ſoon after the Convoy ſeparated, conſiſting of 86 Sail. As ſoon as the Admiral was inform'd of this Misfortune, he gave Orders to the Triton and Amazon Men of War (the only Ships ready at Plymouth) to prepare to ſail immediately, in order to protect the Merchantmen from the Enemies Privateers, and to give them all poſſible Aſſiſtance: At the ſame Time giving to the Commanders of them (Capt. Faulker and Capt. Arbuthno') Directions to cruize conſtantly in 49 and 50, and continue there as long as their Proviſions and Water would permit; that if the Suffolk ſhould not be with them, they ſhould ſee the Ships ſafe to the Downs; but if ſhe was with them, to proceed only off Plymouth, and then come in for new Orders.

As ſoon as the Lords of the Admiralty had received the above News, they communicated it to the Merchants, who were greatly pleaſed with their Lordſhip's early Intelligence to them; and at the ſame Time expreſs'd the higheſt Satisfaction and Gratitude, at the vigilant and prudent Behaviour of Admiral Chambers.

His Excellency Sir Thomas Robinſon, Bart. late Governor of Barbadoes, and the honourable Henry Fitzroy Lee, Eſq; late Commander of his Majeſty's Ships on that Station, are both Paſſengers on board the Suffolk.

The St. Joſeph and the St. John, Capt. Philip Marchena, a Regiſter-ſhip from Maraca Goa, laſt from the Havannah, for Cadiz, having on board a great quantity of Cocoa, and 60,000 Dollars; and a Tartan from the Canaries for Cadiz with Cocoa; are both taken by the Spence Sloop of War, Capt. Dunkley, and carried into Gibraltar.

Peace, as uſual about the End of a Campaign, is very much the Topic abroad. The French pretend to deſire it, and perhaps really do, in order to recruit themſelves. Thoſe of the Dutch, who think of the preſent only, join with them for very different Views. But the deſirable Work ſeems to have many Obſtructions.

The Money brought from Jamaica on board the Wager Man of War, amounting to 300,000 *l.* is landed at Deal, and was brought to the Bank laſt Thurſday under a ſtrong Guard.

From Vienna we have already the annual Sugar-Plum, of great Preparations againſt the Spring, and great Zeal and Forwardneſs in the hereditary Countries for promoting the Service of her Imperial Majeſty, by raiſing Supplies, and compleating her Regiments early. But of all the flattering Articles from Germany, the following, dated Franckfort, October 9, N. S. is moſt worthy of Notice, as it contains ſome very extraordinary Particulars.

"The Imperial Troops intended for the Army in the Low-Countries, paſs through our Neighbourhood daily in greater Numbers than uſual; and all the Troops in the Dutch Pay are, by this Time, arrived in the Dominions of the States. It is believed, that in caſe the War ſhould continue, the next will be the warmeſt Campaign that has been ſeen in Europe, ſince the Beginning of the preſent Century; for it appears from a very authentic Plan, that the Army of the Allies will be extremely numerous in the Spring, and will conſiſt of 60,000 Auſtrians, 30,000 Ruſſians, 20,000 Engliſh, 20,000 Hanoverians, 9000 Heſſians, 6000 Bavarians, 30,000 Dutch, and 10,000 of the Munſter Troops, that are actually taken into the Pay of the Maritime Powers. From hence it appears, that notwithſtanding all the Schemes of the Marſhals Saxe and Lowendahl, France will have enough to do to defend herſelf, inſtead of attempting to puſh her Conqueſts farther, as ſhe has threaten'd."

But the very ſame Daily Paper which gives us ſuch Encouragement with Regard to the War, and has actually brought us together, on Paper, an Army of 185000 Men, in another Part of it has this very pacific Article.

"It is with infinite Satisfaction that we lay hold on the firſt Opportunity of acquainting the Public, that we have authentic Advice by ſeveral private Letters, which came by the laſt Mail, that the Preliminaries are ſettled, that a Congreſs will ſpeedily be opened at Aix la Chapelle; that his Excellency the Earl of Sandwich, and other Miniſters at the Hague, are diſpoſing the Equipages, and making other Preparations, in order to repair thither; ſo that it is highly probable we ſhall be bleſt with an honourable and laſting Peace this Winter; which cannot but be agreeable to us, as it is abſolutely neceſſary to other Nations."

By the Gazette of this Day 7-night, we had advice, that the Nobles of Holland and Weſt Freiſland had propoſed, in an Aſ-

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Assembly of the States, the rendering hereditary the Office of Stadtholder in the Prince of Orange's Family, and that in Case his Highness should die without Male Issue, it should then descend to his eldest Daughter, and her Heirs Male. We have made had a Confirmation, by the same Canal, that the Province of Zealand was following the Example of that of Holland: And other Accounts tell us, that Provision will be made, that, in case of the Prince's Death, as aforesaid, without Male Issue, and before his eldest Daughter, the Princess Caroline, comes of Age, the Princess Royal of Great-Britain, Consort of his Highness should be declared Governess of the United Provinces during the Minority of her Daughter.

The Lords of the Admiralty have appointed his Majesty's Ship the Port-Mahon to sail the first fair Wind for Annapolis-Royal, there to be stationed; and Capt. Curtis, an experienced Sea Commander, will embark on board the said Man of War, he being appointed Captain of a Ship of War of thirty Guns, now building at Boston in New England.

October 24. Last Monday came Advice, that the Grand Bayonne, a Privateer belonging to Bilboa, of 24 Guns, and 240 Men, is taken by the Tyger Privateer, Capt. Seax, and carried into Cork. This Privateer has reign'd since the Commencement of the War, and has taken about 120 of our Ships.

The same Letters mention, that a French Ship of 300 Tons, from Martinico, is taken by the Tyger and Tygress Privateers, and carried into Kinsale.

There is also an Account, that two of our Men of War have taken and carried into Kinsale, a French Privateer of 14 Guns and 74 Men, who had been out but five Days, and whose Commission was to take all Dutch Vessels, wherever she met them.

October 27. Letters from Paris, dated the 27th of October, mention their having received with Surprise, the News of a total Revolution in the Spanish Ministry, upon which a grand Council was held, at the Rising of which it was declar'd, that the Count de St. Florentine and the Abbe de la Ville, were appointed Ministers Plenipotentiary at the ensuing Congress.

PHILADELPHIA, February 2.

By a Letter from New York, January 25, we learn, that the French Prizes lately brought in there, will turn out of considerable more Value than was expected; the two first being worth upwards of 20,000 l.

By another Letter from the same Place, we hear, that an Express was arrived there from New-England, with Advice, that two Men, who had been Prisoners in different Parts of Canada, having made their Escape from thence, inform'd, that a Body of 1000 Men were getting ready, with a Design to attack Albany; and that they were to be joined by a Number of Indians.

ANNAPOLIS.

Sunday Evening last his Excellency our Governor received an Express from the President of *Pensylvania*, which we hear relates to *Indian* Affairs; and the Council are appointed to meet here on the second Tuesday in *March*. The Person who brought the Express into this Province (*John Murphy*), died suddenly on his Journey at *Patapsco*.

We have the melancholy News of the Loss of the Ship [illegible], Capt. *Ingalls*, on his Passage from *Boston* hither. She founder'd about 100 Leagues from our Capes; but the Captain and Crew were happily taken up by a Vessel from *Hull*, who brought them into *Virginia*.

¶ *In our last the Reader is desired to correct the following Errata, owing principally to the Transcript from which the Printer copied.*

In Page 1, Column 2, Line 63, between *Liberty* and *Security*, read *why*. In the next Line but one, dele *them*. In Page 3, Column 1, Line 26, in some few of the Papers, is the Word *Commanders* instead of *Committees*.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

RUN away on Monday the 8th Day of *January* last, from the Ship *Beauford*, Capt. *Perryman*, now lying at *Hobs's-Hole*, on *Rappahannock*, three Sailors. They took with them the Ship's Pinnace of 8 Oars, painted Black and Yellow, and Red within; and likewise Fire Arms, Cutlasses, and Hand-Granadoes. It is supposed they have made up the Bay.

Whoever apprehends the said Runaways, or either of them, and delivers them to me, on board the said Ship, shall have a PISTOLE Reward for each, and THREE PISTOLES for the Pinnace.

ELIAS PERRYMAN.

Annapolis, February 27, 1741.

WHEREAS the Subscriber, about four Weeks ago, sent his Boat (being a neat Sailing Boat, an Fore Kag, rigged Schooner Fashion, dark'd on her Stern Sheets, and neatly painted Green) with one *Mr. Horsey*, to Passengers, as far as *Pocomoke*, in *Virginia*, and no further, by Agreement, *George Chalmers*, of this Place, was hired for the Trip; who with the Subscriber's own Servant Boy, named *Richard Hasley*, navigated the said Boat; and he is informed that his said Servant has left her, and hearing no further News of the Boat aforesaid, nor of the said *George Chalmers*, it gives him some Reason to believe she may be offered to Sale or carried off. This is therefore to give Notice, and to prevent any Person from being imposed upon in the Sale of the said Boat (the said *Chalmers* having no Right to her) that the Subscriber will give THREE PISTOLES Reward, for securing the said Boat, and all Materials belonging thereto, so that he may have her again.

SAMUEL MANBRIDGE.

RUN away on Sunday the first of this Instant *February*, from the Ship *Lou-a*, now lying in the Ribbon Branch of *Potowmack*, two Seamen; one named *Nicholas Bradley*, of a swarthy Complexion, about 5 Feet 5 Inches high, and well made: Had on, a dark grizzel Wig, a blue Jacket, a Pair of Trowsers, and a spotted blue Handkerchief about his Neck. The other named *John Curtis*, alias *Rattle Head*, a Bristol Lad, about 5 Feet 4 Inches high, and Pock-fretten. Had on a blue Jacket and brown Wig, the rest of his Apparel uncertain.

Whoever takes up *Nicholas Bradley*, and commits him to Goal (as he run away before) shall have EIGHT POUNDS Currency Reward; and for *John Curtis*, on Delivery of him to the Ship, FOUR POUNDS Currency Reward, paid by Doctor *Lee* at *Bladensburg*, or

WILLIAM GRAEME.

To be SOLD by Publick Sale, at Mrs. Merrick's, in the City of ANNAPOLIS,

ON Wednesday the 9th Day of *March* next, A very valuable Tract of Land called the *Forest*, containing 180 Acres, lying in *Baltimore* County, near the Head of *Patapsco* River, and known by the Name of *Taylor's Manor*; Exceedingly well Timber'd, and several rich Mines of Iron Ore thereon, convenient to the said River.

The Sale will begin at Two o' Clock in the Afternoon.

SAMUEL GALLOWAY.

To be SOLD by the Subscriber, at the Sign of the Sun of CUMBERLAND *in* Annapolis,

VERY good Raisins of the Sun, English Beer in Bottle, fine white Biskit in ditto, Melasses, Turpentine, &c. Iron, Carpenter's Tools, Large Spying-Glasses: And a very true *Billiard-Table* with good Tacks and Balls.

SAMUEL MERCER.

To be sold on Wednesday *the 9th of March by the Subscriber, for the Benefit of the Estate of* Thomas Galloway, *deceased, for Bills of Exchange, Sterling, or current Money, at the House of Mrs.* Mary Fraser, *in the City of* Annapolis,

A TRACT of Land, lying in the Forks of *Patuxent* River, called *Hammond and Geis*, containing Five Hundred Acres.

NICHOLAS GALLOWAY,
Son of THOMAS.

Publick NOTICE is hereby given

THAT the Justices of *Anne-Arundel* County, will, at the County Court, to be held at *Annapolis*, the third Tuesday of *March* next, agree with any Person capable for the Repairing the Prison at the City aforesaid; and that all Persons who are inclined to undertake the same, are desired at the Time, to make their Proposals.

Signed per Order,
JOHN BRICE, Clerk.

ANY sober Person, of a good Character, and capable of instructing Children in the ENGLISH TONGUE, may meet with suitable Encouragement from the Subscriber, in Talbot County.

SAMUEL CHAMBERLAIN.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by JONAS GREEN, POST-MASTER, at his PRINTING-OFFICE in *Charles-Street*; where Advertisements are taken in, and all Persons may be supplied with this Paper.